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SOME WORKS ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

- I. *Man and the State*. Pp. 558. New York : D. Appleton & Co., 1892.
II. *Co-operative Credit Associations in Certain European Countries*.

By EDWARD T. PETERS, United States Government Report, Department of Agriculture. Pp. 117.

- III. *Etudes sur les Questions Ouvrières*. Par CHARLES DE QUÉKER, Pp. 637. Brussels : Imprimerie des Institutions de Prévoyance, 1892.

- IV. *Mon Utopie*. Par CHARLES SECRÉTAN, University of Lausanne, Pp. 302. Paris : Félix Alcan, 1892.

"Man and State" is a book containing a series of lectures delivered before the Brooklyn Ethical Association during the past year. The range of subjects covers nearly everything of interest to a voter at a national election. As might be expected, the book is not characterized by unity or even excellence. The lectures are designed to popularize science rather than to make original contributions to it. Of course in such a series some lecturers will be unscientific in striving to be popular. Mr. Horr's lecture on "The Republican Party" seems more heavily spiced with journalistic buncombe than a sober Republican would wish. Nor is it plain what Professor Mason thought he was doing for the Land Problem in his gush upon that subject. About half the lectures are admirable, particularly that of Dr. L. G. Janes on "The Problem of City Government," and that of Professor Joseph LeConte on "The Race Problem in the South." Best of all, however, is the first of the series by President E. B. Andrews, on "The Duty of Public Spirit." This subject offered great opportunity for glittering generalities and pious platitudes, possibilities which the author, with the perversity of greatness, has failed to improve. With such a lecture, the book can hardly be a bad investment. The excellent modern fashion of adding suggestions for collateral reading has been followed. After each lecture is an abstract of discussion, often interesting, but showing that even in Brooklyn there are learned men who have yet to learn that brevity is the soul of wit.

In the work on "Co-operative Credit Associations" we have a report made by Mr. Edward T. Peters to the United States Department of Agriculture upon the savings banks and other co-operative credit associations of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia, giving their history, constitution, intention and practical workings. Particular attention is paid to their bearing on agriculture. The work is clear, methodical and presumably accurate. Its value is obvious.

In "*Etudes sur les Questions Ouvrières*," M. Charles de Quéker has given an admirably succinct statement of the legislation of the principal nations of the world on the subject of labor, in other words a résumé of existing state intervention. Each branch of the subject is treated in a separate chapter, thus—accidents, labor contract, sanitary conditions, female and child labor, the working day, etc. Each chapter closes with a detailed examination of the relation and adaptability of this legislation to Belgium. The apparent care and comprehensiveness of this presentation makes it a valuable contribution to the literature on this subject. A long bibliography of the 232 works consulted completes the work.

"*Mon Utopie*," by Charles Sécrétan, contains a miscellaneous collection of "Social and Moral Studies," among which short articles in favor of the nationalization of land, female suffrage, religion and family rights figure prominently. The style is often very felicitous and the arguments occasionally novel, but the book hardly contains anything new. It would be hard to write a more readable book, however, on such a variety of subjects, and it will doubtless contribute to the propagation, if not to the deepening, of science. The writer is genial and scientific, a combination not universal.

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Geschichte des Socialismus und neuern Kommunismus. Von DR. OTTO WARSCHAUER, Professor der Staatswissenschaften an der Technischen Hochschule zu Darmstadt. Erste Abteilung : Saint Simon und der Saint-Simonismus. Pp. x, 106. Leipzig ; Gustav Foch, 1892.

This monograph is the first of a series on socialism and communism. The purpose of the series, the author tells us, is to give, as briefly as a clear presentation of the subject will permit, an explanation of the purposes, theories, and system of the socialists and modern communists. The work will not treat of writers now living, and will, moreover, consider only those who have exerted a decided influence on the development of socialism and communism, who have advocated revolutionary social theories, and may be regarded as intellectual founders of a systematic agitation. And the lives and literary activity of even these will be considered only in so far as they have to do with the subject in hand. The author expects to finish his history in ten or twelve parts.

The topics treated in the first part are Saint Simon, his system, and his two most prominent disciples, Bazard and Enfantin. An account of the life, work, and system, of Saint Simon is given first, and followed by a few pages of criticism. The ground of criticism is the